

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
DUBLIN DIVISION

ROYLEE SMITH,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CV 314-078
	)	
GLYNN POWELL, Unit Manager;	)	
MIKE QUINN, Assit Warden Care and	)	
Treatment; and J. MEDLIN, Warden, WCF,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

---

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE’S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

---

Plaintiff, an inmate presently incarcerated at Wheeler Correctional Facility in Alamo, Georgia, seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) in this action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. For the reasons set forth below, the Court **REPORTS** and **RECOMMENDS** that Plaintiff’s request to proceed IFP be **DENIED** (doc. no. 2) and this action be **DISMISSED** without prejudice.

**I. BACKGROUND**

A prisoner attempting to proceed IFP in a civil action in federal court must comply with the mandates of the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), Pub. L. No. 104-134, §§ 801-810, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996). 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) of the PLRA provides:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be

granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

The Eleventh Circuit noted that “[t]his provision of the PLRA, commonly known as the three strikes provision, requires frequent filer prisoners to prepay the entire filing fee before federal courts may consider their lawsuits and appeals.” Rivera v. Allin, 144 F.3d 719, 723 (11th Cir. 1998) (internal citations omitted), *abrogated on other grounds by* Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199 (2007). Section 1915(g) is constitutional because it does not violate an inmate’s right to access to the courts, the doctrine of separation of powers, an inmate’s right to due process of law, or an inmate’s right to equal protection. Id. at 721-27.

## **II. DISCUSSION**

### **A. Prior Filing History**

A review of Plaintiff’s history of filings reveals that he has brought at least eight cases that were dismissed for being frivolous or malicious or for failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted: (1) Smith v. Head, CV 514-067 (M.D. Ga. Feb. 25, 2014) (failure to state a claim); (2) Smith v. St. Lawrence, CV 413-155 (S.D. Ga. Feb. 28, 2014) (failure to comply with a court order); (3) Smith v. Zoley, CV 514-071 (M.D. Ga. Mar. 3, 2014) (failure to state a claim); (4) Smith v. Lewis, CV 414-015 (S.D. Ga. Mar. 28, 2014) (failure to state a claim); (5) Smith v. Zoley, CV 5:14-080 (M.D. Ga. Apr. 4, 2014) (failure to state a claim); (6) Smith v. Jordan, CV 514-070 (M.D. Ga. May 2, 2014) (failure to comply with a court order); (7) Smith v. St. Lawrence, CV 413-237 (S.D. Ga. May 6, 2014) (failure to comply with a court order); (8) Smith v. Abbot, CV 414-040 (S.D. Ga. July 22, 2014) (failure to state a claim).

A dismissal for failure to comply with a court order qualifies as a strike under § 1915(g). See Rivera, 144 F.3d at 731 (a case dismissed as an “abuse of the judicial process” counts as a strike under § 1915(g)); Malautea v. Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd., 987 F.2d 1536, 1544 (11th Cir. 1993) (holding that failure to comply with court orders is an “abuse of the judicial process”). Because he has at least three strikes under § 1915(g), Plaintiff cannot proceed IFP in the present case unless he can demonstrate that he qualifies for the “imminent danger of serious physical injury” exception to § 1915(g).

**B. Plaintiff Does Not Qualify for the “Imminent Danger” Exception**

In order to come within the imminent danger exception, a prisoner must be in imminent danger at the time he files suit in district court, not at the time of the alleged incident that serves as the basis for the complaint. Medberry v. Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1193 (11th Cir. 1999). Nothing in Plaintiff’s complaint supports a finding of imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time he commenced this case. Plaintiffs merely alleges: (1) prison officials are not giving him receipts for his legal mail, (2) his privacy rights are being violated because the showers and bathrooms do not have doors or curtains, (3) prison officials failed to protect him from an assault at the hands of his roommate, and (4) requests a transfer to a transitional facility. (Doc. no. 1, pp. 5-11.) Because Plaintiff does not assert that he was in any imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time he filed this lawsuit, he fails to demonstrate that he should be excused from paying the full filing fee under the “imminent danger” exception to § 1915(g)’s three strike rule. Medberry, 185 F.3d at 1193.

**C. Dishonesty in Complaint**

The form complaint that Plaintiff used to commence this case, “Form to Be Used by Prisoners in Filing a Complaint Under the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983,” requires that

prisoner plaintiffs disclose: (1) whether they have brought other federal lawsuits while incarcerated, (2) whether they were allowed to proceed IFP in any such lawsuits, and (3) whether any such suit was dismissed on the ground that it was frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim. (Doc. no. 1, pp. 2-3.) Although Plaintiff indicated he had previously filed other lawsuits by checking the box to answer “Yes,” he did not disclose any of these cases or answer the required questions about them, but instead wrote “N/A” in each space. (Id. at 2.) As noted above, Plaintiff has brought at least eight other cases in federal court.

The Eleventh Circuit has indicated its approval of dismissing a case based on dishonesty in a complaint. In Rivera, the Court of Appeals reviewed a prisoner plaintiff’s filing history for the purpose of determining whether prior cases counted as “strikes” under the PLRA and stated:

The district court’s dismissal without prejudice in Parker is equally, if not more, strike-worthy. In that case, the court found that Rivera had lied under penalty of perjury about the existence of a prior lawsuit, Arocho. As a sanction, the court dismissed the action without prejudice, finding that Rivera “abuse[d] the judicial process[.]”

Rivera, 144 F.3d at 731 (citations omitted); see also Young v. Sec’y Fla. Dep’t of Corr., 380 F. App’x 939, 940-41 (11th Cir. 2011) (*per curiam*) (affirming dismissal under inherent power of federal courts based on a plaintiff’s failure to disclose prior cases on the court’s complaint form).

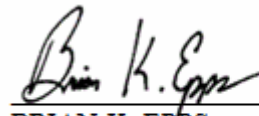
The practice of dismissing a case as a sanction for providing false information about prior filing history is also well established in the Southern District of Georgia. See, e.g., Brown v. Wright, CV 111-044, 2011 WL 2461958 (S.D. Ga. June 17, 2011); Hood v. Tompkins, CV 605-094 (S.D. Ga. Oct. 31, 2005), aff’d, 197 F. App’x 818 (11th Cir. 2006)

(*per curiam*). Thus, because Plaintiff provided false information about his prior filing history in his complaint, this provides another basis for dismissal of this case.

### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court **REPORTS** and **RECOMMENDS** that Plaintiff's request to proceed IFP be **DENIED** (doc. no. 2) and this action be **DISMISSED** without prejudice. If Plaintiff wishes to proceed with the claims raised in this lawsuit, he should be required to initiate a new lawsuit, which would require submission of a new complaint. Dupree v. Palmer, 284 F.3d 1234, 1236 (11th Cir. 2002) (*per curiam*).

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED this 6th day of August, 2014, at Augusta, Georgia.



---

BRIAN K. EPPS  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA